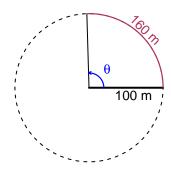
# Trig Final (Solution v45)

• You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

#### Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 100 meters. The arc length is 160 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

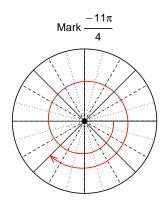


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r}$$
  $r = \frac{L}{\theta}$   $L = r\theta$ 

 $\theta = 1.6$  radians.

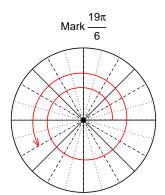
## Question 2

Consider angles  $\frac{-11\pi}{4}$  and  $\frac{19\pi}{6}$ . For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for  $\cos\left(\frac{-11\pi}{4}\right)$  and  $\sin\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)$  by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find  $cos(-11\pi/4)$ 

$$\cos(-11\pi/4) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



Find  $sin(19\pi/6)$ 

$$\sin(19\pi/6) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

#### Question 3

If  $\sin(\theta) = \frac{-40}{41}$ , and  $\theta$  is in quadrant III, determine an exact value for  $\tan(\theta)$ .

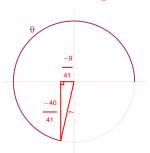
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$A^{2} + 40^{2} = 41^{2}$$
$$A = \sqrt{41^{2} - 40^{2}}$$
$$A = 9$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant III in a unit circle.



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\frac{-40}{41}}{\frac{-9}{41}} = \frac{40}{9}$$

## Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a midline at y = 5.42 meters, a frequency of 3.13 Hz, and an amplitude of 8.7 meters. At t = 0, the mass is at the midline and moving up. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 8.7\sin(2\pi 3.13t) + 5.42$$

or

$$y = 8.7\sin(6.26\pi t) + 5.42$$

or

$$y = 8.7\sin(19.67t) + 5.42$$